













## Companies, Novices Alike Smell Paydirt

## Mines Reopening as Gold Fever Sweeps Across Western U.S.

By James P. Sterba  
CRIPPLE CREEK, Colo., June 17 (NYT)—They are seeking gold again all over the West. Hobbyists stamped on week-ends to nugget-bearing streams and professionals, from soundings to major corporations, are prospecting, refurbishing and negotiating their way back into

production, spurred by soaring prices for the metal. The largest U.S. producer, Homestake Mining Co., in South Dakota's Black Hills, started scouring the West in February for lucrative properties. Nevada, with five major working mines now, and Alaska, with two in production, will each have two more within a year. California has no major work-

ing mines, but two old ones are being rehabilitated and inquiries about mining loans have doubled, officials there say. Montana, which used to issue about 75 mining permits a year, has issued more than 500 so far this year. Claim buyers, thought to be foolish only a few years ago, feel they cannot lose now. One of them, billionaire Howard Hughes, reportedly paid \$18 million since

1960 for 3,700 claims in Nevada. Sellers of gold pans, small dredges and metal detectors say gold hunting is the fastest growing hobby in the West. There are mining clinics in Oregon and the discovery last October of a 32-ounce nugget in Sierra County has helped spread the fever in California. For Colorado gold bugs, however, that is nothing. For here, nestled at 9,000 feet in the shadow of Pike's Peak, the Cripple Creek-Victor Mining District, site of the last and biggest gold rush camp of them all in the 1890s, is back in business.

For amateurs the lure is a wisp of pioneer discovery. For the professionals, the catalyst is a free market gold price up from \$35 an ounce three years ago to more than \$125 last week. Nobody has to sell gold at the government price of \$42.23 an ounce. About 1,300 domestic licensees—jewelers, industrial concerns and dental suppliers—demand six months to eight months to a year and have to pay the free market price.

Domestic production, however, is less than 1.8 million ounces annually. The rest is imported, so the price is promising. And if pending federal legislation becomes law and allows ordinary citizens to own gold again, the price and demand may soar. At the old prices, only about a dozen large mining concerns made any money on gold and many mined it as a by-product while seeking other minerals. Costs of labor and equipment had soared so high that reopening old mines was not profitable. Until now.

## Few Claims for Sale

In Cripple Creek, there has been a rush of interest. Virtually all the land is claimed and few claims are for sale. One 2.7-acre plot reportedly bought at a tax sale eight years ago for \$40 is now for sale at \$125,000. Two small companies plan production by the fall and major holders are exploring, testing and rebuilding.

The largest, Golden Cycle Corp., plans to spend \$5 million restarting production that was stopped in 1961. By late summer, about 100 men will be on the payroll. Golden Cycle quietly gained control of more than half the prime claims in the district during the last decade and production could begin at the 1,200-ton-a-day Carlton Mill by next year.

"It isn't that we're out of gold here," said Bill G. Robinson, the town mayor and also publisher of the weekly newspaper, Cripple Creek Gold Rush. "We're sitting on the largest known deposit of gold in the Western world today," he said. "The only thing like it was the California Mother Lode and that was mined out long ago. This place never was."

Mr. and Mrs. George A. Schrank and their partner, Dennis Glowniak, agree. They recently moved in and declared their Western Gold Producers, Inc., operational, with the motto "Keep It Small, Keep It All." Coming out here from Milwaukee each summer, they bought up cheap claims around Cripple Creek. Now Mr. Schrank says he controls 130 claims, 15 mines and more than 800 acres.

"We're taking over in 1973 where they left off in 1942," Mr. Schrank said. "They took \$800 million in gold out of here and they didn't even scratch the surface."

## Car's Air Bag Injures Woman in U.S. Mishap

DETROIT, June 17 (AP)—General Motors, which has been road testing air bags in 1,000 cars since last fall, yesterday confirmed reports that one of the bags went off by mistake Wednesday. It caused minor injury to a woman passenger.

GM said the mishap occurred near Lowell, Mass., but declined to identify the passenger, who suffered a broken thumb. GM said it was the first time in more than eight million miles of test driving that one of the safety-restraint air bags went off accidentally.

GM said it was too early to speculate on what effect, if any, the accidental firing might have on the firm's plans to have air bags as optional equipment on some of its 1974 models.

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## Some Body Changes Noted

## Women Using Birth Pill Studied in U.S.

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.  
WASHINGTON, June 17 (NYT)—Scientists have found that women who use birth-control pills are likely to have slightly higher blood pressure, a higher pulse rate, and, surprisingly, somewhat more acute hearing than women who do not use the pills.

Women over 40 who use birth-control pills will probably have a lower concentration of cholesterol in their blood than nonusers. But, those under 40 years who use birth-control pills are likely to have slightly higher blood cholesterol than nonusers.

These and many other subtle differences are emerging from a profile of the effects of these drugs presently in use by an es-

timated 8 million American women. The profile comes from preliminary findings of a large-scale study considered important in determining the overall health effects of birth-control pills.

## Early Warning System

Dr. Philip Corman, director of the Center for Population Research of the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, said that the study is considered an early warning system to detect unanticipated effects of the drugs. "Certainly we never expected to see so many measurements affected, even in a small way, by oral contraceptives," he said.

In most cases the differences between pill users and nonusers

are small and their medical significance still unknown, said Dr. Heinz Berendes, chief of the unit of the institute that is sponsoring the study. But he said that they are statistically significant and deserve further research attention.

The research project is being done among approximately 18,000 women who receive their health care at the Kaiser-Permanente Medical Center, Walnut Creek, Calif. The study, under the direction of Dr. Savitri Ramchran, has been in progress since 1968.

In addition to slightly higher blood pressure and pulse rate, current users of the contraceptive pills were found to have slightly higher levels of sugar in their blood, blood that clotting somewhat more quickly and with firmer clots than was the case among nonusers.

Dr. Berendes said that the differences in hearing were greatest at the lower tone ranges. "The reasons are unknown."

## Farm Subsidies Cut in Measure Passed in House

WASHINGTON, June 17 (AP)—A \$9.4-billion agriculture-environmental protection appropriation bill including a sharp cut in farm subsidy payments was passed by the House 504-3 Friday and sent to the Senate.

It finances the Department of Agriculture, the Environmental Protection Agency and consumer programs for the fiscal year starting July 1.

An amendment adopted by a vote of 195 to 187 would limit to \$20,000 per person payments to growers of cotton, wheat and feed grains under price-support programs. That is the ceiling voted by the Senate last week in another bill.

The present ceiling is \$55,000 a crop. An individual growing several crops could receive the \$55,000 subsidy for each crop.

The House version would ban the sale or lease of cotton acreage allotments after Dec. 31, 1973. Major money allotments in the bill included \$312 million for regular programs of the Agriculture Department, \$386 million for rural development programs, \$1 billion for environmental programs and \$3 billion for consumer programs.



Italian police and passersby stand by badly damaged car in central Rome after an explosion wrecked the vehicle and injured the two Arab occupants yesterday.

## Antonin Pospisil Dies; Led Czech People's Party

PRAGUE, June 17 (Reuters)—Antonin Pospisil, 70, chairman of Czechoslovakia's People's party, died unexpectedly Friday, Czech news agency reported.

The People's party is one of the three small non-Communist parties permitted in Czechoslovakia. They support Communist policy on all issues.

Mr. Pospisil had led the party since 1968 and was also deputy chairman of the Federal Assembly.

During the 1950s, he was transport minister and then minister of energy and water economy. He was secretary-general of his party for three years after the Communist came to power in 1948 and later served as its vice-chairman.

## Dave Chasen

LOS ANGELES, June 17 (AP)—Dave Chasen, 74, owner of one of Hollywood's most famous restaurants, died yesterday at his home here of cancer.

Mr. Chasen was brought to the United States by his parents from Odessa, Russia, at the age of 8. He began a vaudeville career in 1920. He later appeared in such films and plays as "Fine and Dandy" and "Hold Your Horses."

In 1936, he opened the restaurant with a \$50,000 loan from a friend.

## Joe E. Marks

NEW YORK, June 17 (NYT)—Joe E. Marks, a comedian and character actor who would have been 82 Friday, died, apparently of complications growing out of pneumonia, Thursday.

Mr. Marks had been active in the theater since he was chosen by New York's Lower East Side.

He was a star comedian in burlesque at 20, sharing top billing with Bert Lahr, Bobby Clark, Leon Errol and James Barton, among others.

His most recent appearance was as a handyman in the film "Diary of a Mad Housewife."

Possibly his top role—at least the ones he liked to recall—were as Peppy Yolkum in "I'll Abner" in both the stage and screen versions, and Smee, the pirate, in two stage productions of "Peter Pan."

## John L. Swigert

DENVER, June 17 (AP)—Dr. John Leonard Swigert, 69, father of Apollo-13 astronaut John L. Swigert Jr., died Friday. He was injured May 3 in a car collision in Denver and had been in a hospital since then.

## ILO Union Chiefs Urge Boycott of S. African Goods

JOHANNESBURG, June 17 (Reuters)—A South African union leader has attacked a call by trade unionists in Geneva yesterday for a world boycott of South African goods, ships and aircraft.

The resolution appealing for a boycott to help eradicate apartheid was passed unanimously by the union chiefs who represent more than 100 million workers around the world. Their two-day conference was backed by the United Nations Special Committee on Apartheid and organized by the workers group attending the annual assembly of the International Labor Organization.

Commenting on the resolution, which also urged a halt to foreign investment in South Africa, John Zurich, president of the Artisan Staff Association of South African Railways, commented: "What the international trade union leaders do not realize is that by discouraging foreign investment in South Africa, thousands of Africans, particularly those coming into industry—at the rate of 250,000 a year—will be hard hit, with jobs difficult to come by."

## 2 Arab Terror Suspects Hurt In Explosion in Auto in Rome

ROME, June 17.—Two Arabs narrowly escaped death when their car, packed with explosives, blew up in central Rome and burst into flames today.

Police described the auto as a "mobile arsenal"—full of different kinds of explosives. The Arabs were apparently planning a terrorist attack when one of the bombs went off, probably as they were trying to escape.

At first, the two had been thought to be victims of a bomb assault. The blast in the Piazza Barberini, just off the Via Veneto, terrified Sunday crowds.

The car, a green Mercedes with West German license plates, was wrecked. It had been parked when the explosion occurred.

Witnesses said the two men managed to fling themselves to the sidewalk as flames engulfed most of the sedan.

Later, in a hospital, where they were in serious condition but expected to survive, one of the men said he was Abdel Hadi Nakaa, 24, and claimed to be a Syrian.

He added that he had arrived here six days ago from Yugoslavia and intended to go to France. He declined to reply when police asked if he belonged to any political organization.

The other would say only that he was Abdel Hamid Shibli, 28, from Jordan.

Both men were put under heavy police guard and were charged with illegal possession and transport of explosives.

In the car's wreckage, police found about a dozen cigarette packages crammed with nitroglycerine and a parcel containing two kilograms of explosives.

Inside the luggage compartment, which the flames did not reach, police found four suitcases and hidden in the clothes inside were two body-trapped cigarette packages connected to a detonator. Among the wreckage around the car were small pills of nitroglycerine powder.

Police declined to speculate on what targets the Arabs might have been aiming at, but the U.S. Embassy is a few hundred meters up the Via Veneto and the offices of El Al Israel Airlines are nearby.

Police theorized that a third man might have been involved. On the scene they found documents.

## U.S. Appealing Ban on Acting OEO Director

WASHINGTON, June 17 (AP)—The government has asked the U.S. Court of Appeals for a stay of a lower court's ruling barring Howard J. Phillips from serving as acting director of the Office of Economic Opportunity.

Claiming irreparable injury to OEO, the government's brief said that the anti-poverty agency has been "left without an acting director capable of taking action to carry out the agency's purposes."

The lower court's order, the brief said, "thus effectively brings OEO and its programs to a standstill."

Judge William B. Jones, in U.S. District Court, ruled last week that Mr. Phillips has been "serving unlawfully and illegally" because "he has been exercising the powers of director of that office but he has not been appointed director . . . by the President and confirmed by the Senate . . ."

The suit was brought against Mr. Phillips by four members of the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee.

## Ex-Congressman Jailed

NEWARK, N.J., June 17 (AP)—Former Rep. Cornelius E. Gallagher was sentenced in federal court here last week to two years in prison and a \$10,000 fine for income-tax evasion. Gallagher, a New Jersey Democrat who served 14 years in Congress, pleaded guilty in December, 1972, to charges that he did not pay taxes on income from \$78,000 in bonds.

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## Athens Plan To Take C Royal Lar

Value of 3 Estate Put at \$300 Mil

ATHENS, June 17.—Greece's military regime seized property worth \$300 million of deposits in Constantinople.

Under Secretary Byrotopoulos, the regime's spokesman, said yesterday the abolition of the 140-year-old monarchy on June 1, the royal estates would be taken by the newly founded republic.

"The king's fortune—appropriated, following a decision to be fixed by Stamatopoulos said—erty, thus acquired by shall be put to use for food."

Although Greece's regime made use of at least residences throughout the country, it owned only three 10,000-acre estates.

The first is a 10,000-acre estate at Tatoi, 16 miles from Athens. This includes a palace, bought by King George II, the king's great-grandfather.

The second is the "A" palace on the island of Corfu, set in a 40-acre park by the sea.

The third is an 8,895-acre estate in central Greece, the private firm which purchased it in 1925.

The king sold 390 acres of Tatoi estate to a development firm last year for \$5.2 million.

The cost of the land doubled. The Tatoi estate, therefore, would be worth \$280 million now.

The Corfu property at about \$13 million. Polydendri at about \$10 million. But it is doubtful the pension to be granted to the king would grant market rates.

When the militia abolished the monarchy, it also cut off monthly allowance it sending to the exiled King Constantine his Queen Anne-Marie.

Three children in Rome first abortive counter the Athens government's decision, 1967.

But government left in abeyance the king's property in of inducing him to return.

When the king's vigorous public campaign the Athens regime brutal, the government confiscate the estates.

## Guerrillas Killish A Lebanese Ran Roadbl

BEIRUT, June 17.—Palestinians shot and killed a Lebanese citizen when he tried to stop his car at a roadblock here early police reported.

They said the guerrilla ship had disclaimed responsibility for setting up the road the main Beirut station surrendered to police four men involved in incident. The two were indicted for premeditated murder either by death, imprisonment, court so there were no signs action by the Lebanese.

Meanwhile, Lebanese Suleiman Farahiyeh accepted the resignation Amin al-Nasr's gov. Speaking to reporters at the presidential office, Hafes quoted Mr. Farahiyeh as saying that consular formation of a new would begin tomorrow.

Mr. Hafes resigned.

PARIS AMUSEMENT  
CINEMA THEATRE RESTAURANT NIGHT  
Théâtre des Champs-Élysées, Friday, June 22, at 9 p.m.

by DANIEL BARENBO  
(Voltaire-O.P.A.)

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LEADER—Amintore Fanfani (center), a former premier and speaker of a Senate, after he was elected secretary-general of Christian Democrats.

## Ulster Terrorist Group at Least 2 Catholic Men

June 17 (UPI)—Ireland's newest terrorist group, the Provisional Ulster Fighting Force (PUFF), killed two men for the second time, police said.

The group said it had killed a man and a woman, a 25-year-old man and a 25-year-old woman, who were identified as Daniel Rouse and a woman whose name was not given.

The group said it had killed the two men in retaliation for the killing of a man in the head of the Provisional IRA in a statement last night.

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"We're advising residents of twilight areas (where Protestant and Catholic districts meet) to keep off the streets, as much as possible until the tension eases, and to avoid walking on dark streets and to stick to using public transport," the spokesman said.

Mr. Herron and the Protestant paramilitary Ulster Defense Association accused the Provisional wing of the Irish Republican Army of killing Mr. Wilson. They said the Provisionals had intended to assassinate Mr. Herron and had marked him and six other UDA leaders for death.

But the Provisional IRA in a statement last night denied the men killed Mr. Wilson. It called the UDA accusations "indiscreet."

Police have expressed skepticism over the UDA's accusations against the Provisionals. They said it was unlikely that IRA men could have escaped afoot through the Protestant area around the Herron home and suggested Mr. Wilson's killing more likely was the result of feuding within Protestant ranks.

In continuing violence, a bomb blast wrecked a general store at Enniskillen in County Fermanagh during the night and a land mine exploded in the path of two British Army Land Rovers patrolling at dawn near Swatragh in County Londonderry. The Enniskillen blast caused no casualties, but two soldiers were treated for shock after the land mine blast, a British Army spokesman said.

## Panel Finishes New Scale Dues for Member States

NATIONS, N.Y., June 17 (AP)—The two Germanys agreed to pay about 8 percent more for their share of the world organization, the United Nations.

The committee on contributions said that China's share for the annual UN budget would increase from \$1.2 million to \$1.4 million.

The committee drew up a new scale for the next year's budget, which would reduce the U.S. share from \$152 million to \$125 million, a 18 percent cut.

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UN annual budgeted expenses for the years 1974-76.

The General Assembly is expected to approve membership for the two Germanys this fall. West Germany made its application Friday, three days after the East German request for membership. China had volunteered to pay more after Jan. 1. It replaced the Nationalist Chinese government of Taiwan in the UN by an assembly vote on Oct. 25, 1971.

Assembly Vote

The recommended scale will become official after it gets the approval of the assembly in the fall. The percentages will be applied first to the 1974 budget, projected to be at least 10 percent above this year's \$235 million, mainly because of the effect of the latest dollar devaluation on foreign-currency salaries.

The current \$152 million assessment for the United States comes to \$17,855,853.

China's 4 percent assessment equals \$4,979,300.

On their 34 percent assessment, the poorest countries are paying \$74,979 each.

The committee agreed on the scale at a private session that ended Friday.

## Fanfani Elected As Secretary of Party in Italy

ROME, June 17 (UPI)—Former Premier Amintore Fanfani today was elected political secretary of the Christian Democratic party, Italy's dominant force.

Mr. Fanfani was chosen by the party's 130-member National Council.

In his new position, Mr. Fanfani, 65, will control the powerful Christian Democratic party machine and have a strong influence on government decisions. He held the party secretaryship once before, 1954-56.

Mr. Fanfani's election today was part of a political package agreed upon by the Christian Democratic leadership in a national party convention a week ago. The deal calls for the setting up of a center-left government, probably headed by another former premier, Mariano Rumor.

President Giovanni Leone is due to resume consultations tomorrow preliminary to designating a successor to the outgoing premier, Giulio Andreotti, who resigned with his ministers on Tuesday. On becoming the top Christian Democratic party leader today, Mr. Fanfani resigned as speaker of the Senate, a post he has filled for five years.

## Court Setback On Bonn Treaty

KARLSRUHE, West Germany, June 17 (Reuters)—The West German state of Bavaria yesterday won the first round in its battle to delay the East-West German good neighbor treaty from coming into force, when a constitutional court sitting on the issue rejected one of its judges as biased at Bavaria's request.

The second chamber of the Constitutional Court, the country's supreme legal authority, declared one of its eight judges, Joachim Rothmann, biased because he has publicly declared himself in favor of the treaty. The court of seven judges will rule tomorrow on the Bavarian request for an injunction against the treaty.

However, East and West Germany have both ratified the treaty, which recognizes the existence of two separate German states and allows them to apply for United Nations membership. Instruments of ratification are to be exchanged in Bonn on Wednesday, thus putting the pact into force on Thursday.

## Price Record Expected On 205-Carat Diamond

TOKYO, June 17 (Reuters)—A 205-carat diamond, to be auctioned early next month, is likely to bring a world record price, the equivalent of \$5 million, a Japanese firm said.

The Red Cross Diamond, so called because it was once owned by the British Red Cross Society, will be auctioned here on July 5, the Sankai Business Service Co. announced. The diamond's owner was not identified.

## College Fraternities in U.S. Rebound in a Nostalgic Age

STATE COLLEGE, Pa., June 17 (AP)—Just a few years after predictions of doom for the nation's college fraternities, they seem to be on the way back.

The National Interfraternity Conference says the pledging of new members rose 15 percent during the last half of 1972. At least three reasons are given for the fraternity rebirth—a trend toward nostalgia, economics and a decline in campus activism.

"Fraternities suffered a decline in membership starting in 1969 and continuing through last year," says Jack L. Anson, executive director of the National Interfraternity Conference, which represents more than 4,400 campus chapters and more than 2.5 million fraternity members.

The big membership declines occurred during the days of campus unrest in the 1960s when fraternities, one of the clearest symbols of the old established order, became objects of scorn and suffered dramatic setbacks.

Now, says Mr. Anson, "the general attitude is that it is 'in' to believe in something and to belong to something. The age of nostalgia has a bearing."

Here at Penn State, fraternities offer an additional attraction that they never had before: "They're cheaper than the dorms," says sophomore Steve Ivey, who still lives in a dormitory. "Half my floor last year moved out to fraternities."

Fraternity life has endured at State College especially well because of Penn State's rural location. When it was established in the mid-1800s, some legislators wanted the school as far from corrupting big city influences as possible.

They chose a site over 200

miles from Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. The location accounted for much of the social influence of the school's fraternities. For years there was no other action around.

Rules Are Relaxed

But that changed in recent years, with relaxed rules about off-campus living, curfews and dormitory mingling of the sexes. That, and the fraternities' reputation as reactionary groups where sometimes brutal initiation hazing occurred, spelled trouble at Penn State and many other campuses.

Many fraternities on many campuses reacted by modifying, or even eliminating, pledge hazing. On the national level, the situation was similar. Lambda Chi Alpha, with 187 chapters, led the way three years ago when it radically changed its pledging program.

Traditionally, fraternity pledges ranked below the house mascot in the pecking order: They did the dirty work and were usually harassed.

Lambda Chi Alpha did away with all that, but has not eliminated one of the other traditions of fraternity life: the secret codes and Byzantine ceremonies of the "brotherhood."

Secret Rituals and Words

Secret rituals and words have always been important to college fraternities. There are still men willing to endure scorn rather than reveal what they went through during initiation.

Some fraternities at Penn State defied the trend and made almost no changes. Some that threw away tradition are in trouble. They "relevanted" themselves right out of business, according to those close to the issue.

## France to Issue New Silver Coin

PARIS, June 17 (UPI)—France will issue several million new silver coins in 1974, in the form of a 20-franc piece, the Finance Ministry announced yesterday.

Each will contain 30 grams of silver in an alloy and will be the size of an ecu under the reign of Louis XV, 1.6 inches in diameter.

The coins, however, may not see very much circulation. There are currently 40 million 10-franc silver pieces in France but they have been boarded.

## Spanish Prelate Backs Strikers

PAMPLONA, Spain, June 17.—The archbishop of this northern Spanish town today sided with workers involved in a major industrial dispute here and called for more effective ways of solving labor conflicts.

The appeal was made in a sermon sent out by the Most Rev. José Mendez to be read in local Roman Catholic churches.

About 20,000 workers stayed away from their jobs here Friday in sympathy with laborers involved in a pay dispute at a car parts factory. Many businesses reopened yesterday.

The strike paralyzed the city Friday and police brought in reinforcements. There were no reports of deaths or injuries but sources said that more than 150 persons were arrested in clashes with police.

## U.S. Anti-Heroin Campaign Cuts Supplies of Pain-Killers

NEW YORK, June 17 (AP)—Because of the U.S. campaign against growing poppies that yield heroin, a worldwide shortage of the pain-killer codeine could come as early as this fall, says Philip Reed, president of S.B. Fenick Co., one of three U.S. firms licensed to make codeine from opium obtained from the poppies.

The opium can be turned into morphine and then into either codeine or heroin.

The shortage is threatened because the Nixon administration is paying Turkey \$35 million not to grow poppies at all, even for legal, medical use. Turkey has been one source of legal opium, but also a source of heroin.

The poppy curf is "an example of well-meant but disputable political action" to cut off a source of heroin, said Dr. Edwin Tice and Dr. John H. Meyer of Philadelphia.

"It will probably make no significant difference in the activities of the underworld and their illicit importation and sale of heroin," they wrote in the publication Internal Medicine News.

Much heroin comes from the so-called golden triangle of Southeast Asia, the countries of Burma, Thailand and Laos, Mr. Reed said.

These countries are not signatories to an international agreement to produce legal opium under controlled conditions, as is India and as Turkey was. India produces about 80 percent of the opium used legally, but the loss of Turkey's 20 percent is said to be enough to cause a shortage, particularly of codeine.

Codeine is used to relieve mild to moderate pain, such as that which accompanies influenza, in-

flamations, bursitis, osteoarthritis, post-surgical and post-child-birth conditions, kidney stones, burns and tooth extractions.

The Fenick Co. ran out of opium May 9. Another supplier, Merck & Co., has enough to maintain present production of codeine for about nine months, "but we are the smaller of the producers and cannot pick up their slack and meet the country's needs. If India doesn't plant more poppies, there will truly be a shortage," a Merck official said.

A spokesman for the third bulk producer of codeine, the Mallinckrodt Chemical Works in St. Louis, said, "There is no question but that we are in short supply of opium. We are uncertain how long we can supply finished goods. It could be that sometime this fall we could be at a point where we could no longer supply total demands."

The bulk producers met last week in Washington with a government task force reviewing opium policies. They urged the release of some opium from the government's stockpile, which totals about 400 tons, to relieve the short-term problem. The stockpile, plus continuing imports, could take care of U.S. needs for about two years.

Japan's Output Falls

TOKYO, June 17 (AP)—Japan's mining and manufacturing production index in April stood at a seasonally-adjusted 126 (1970 equals 100), down 0.8 percent from March, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry reported. The decline was the first since July last year, officials said.



## Omega's 125th Birthday Contest

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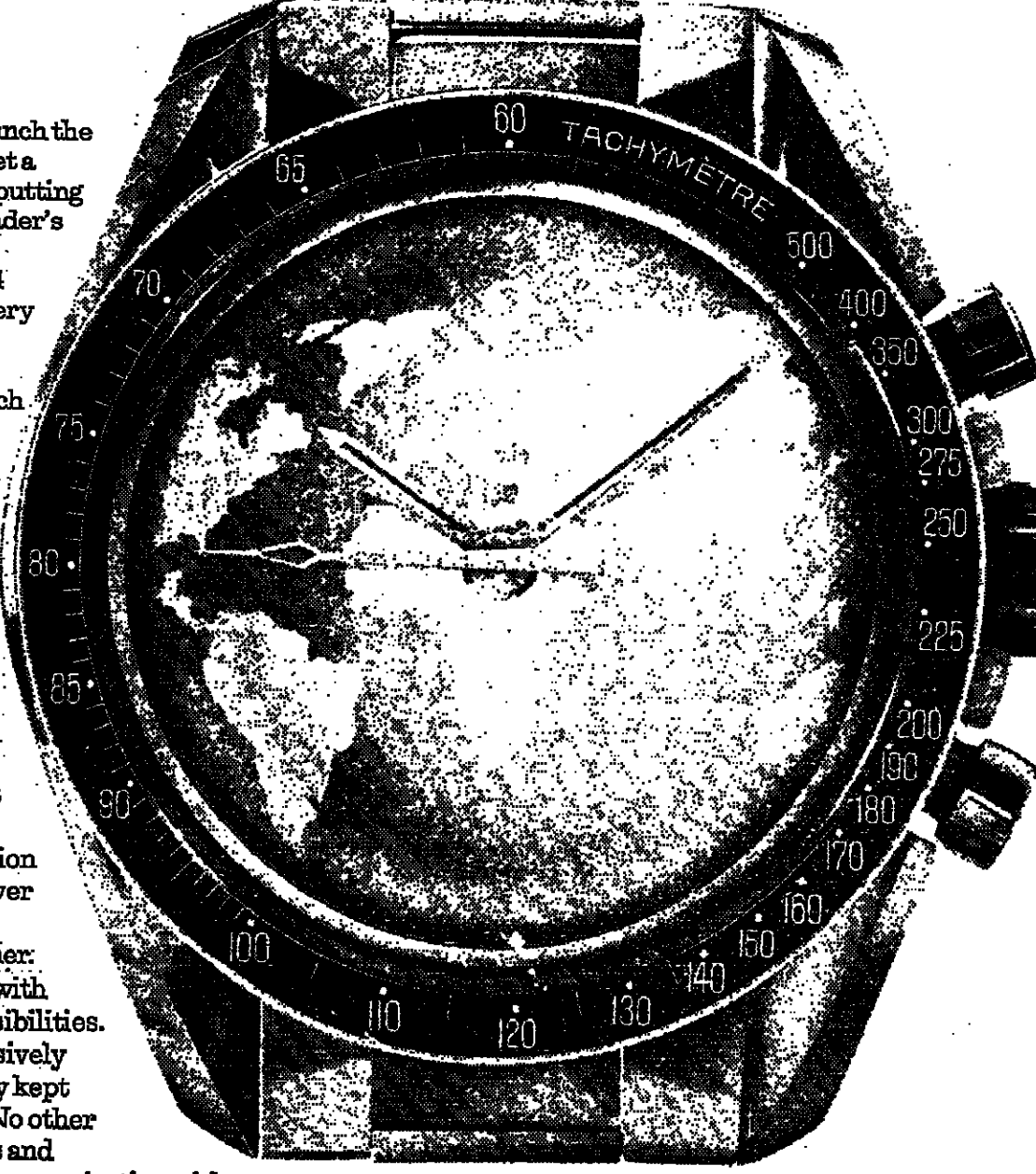
It appeared in 13 languages in 24 editions simultaneously—Omega are very particular about timing—to reach well over 57½ million readers in 150 countries. An immense project on which Reader's Digest worked with Omega from concept to fulfillment.

The Digest's network of 39 offices took on the daunting challenge of devising a competition formula compatible with the niceties of competition laws in every country. These offices also produced translations and almost four million reprints for use at point-of-sale.

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But the Digest were concerned with much more than these specific responsibilities. They fielded a hand-picked force exclusively assigned to operation "Omega" and they kept Omega posted on every development. No other publication has the resources, contacts and authority to offer this sort of service; communicating with a receptive audience right across the world in the right language.

Result? Agents were delighted, and Omega pronounced the enterprise a resounding success. So, if you have any schemes, large or small, local or global, why not contact the Digest? Just one piece of copy and artwork are all we need to give you the world.



# Reader's Digest

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## Europe and the Superpowers

Mr. Brezhnev comes to a Washington preoccupied with a constitutional crisis—the anniversary of the Watergate break-in is just past, and the investigation into its sources and ramifications will, this week, come closer to the Oval Room than any of the official inquiries have yet ventured. Moreover, most Americans have accepted the fact of Mr. Nixon's diplomatic revolution, signaled by his Peking and Moscow visits, and in the tumult of events, the intensification of self-study that began in the 1960s and has been so greatly stimulated by Watergate, the United States has not yet canvassed all the implications of a relationship with the Soviet Union that has gone beyond détente.

But what of the rest of the world? Does Europe, in particular, take this superpower summit for granted?

Repeated assurances from Washington that there will be no deals behind the backs of America's European partners would seem to suggest the contrary. One of the most tantalizing of postwar questions is whether Roosevelt—or Truman—might have reached agreement with Stalin to carve up the world at a time when few other nations (Britain was the only important exception) could have offered serious resistance. From the standpoint of the United States, such a conclusion to the war against German and Japanese imperialism was politically impracticable, putting all moral considerations aside. In any event, no such effort was made, but the possibility has hung over the world. It played no small part in De Gaulle's attitudes toward Moscow and Washington and is still being warned against, loudly, by Peking.

Neither the United States nor the Soviet Union now possesses the relative power they

had, say, in the 1950s. Nor is either as eager to assert such power as it does hold as both were in the 1960s. Moreover, some of the most significant steps toward acceptance of things as they are have come from Europe, rather than Moscow or Washington: Chancellor Brandt's Eastern policies, for example. Few on either side of the Atlantic are ready to make the division of Europe between East and West a major bone of contention, to crusade for democracy or for Communism on the Continent.

What Europe may wonder about the Nixon-Brezhnev conferences, therefore, is less a matter of being disturbed about some cataclysmic political bargain than about details of trade and defense—and it is probable that trade relations between the United States and the Soviet Union may be worrying more Western European economists than there are NATO soldiers troubled by security problems.

Nobody could regard a trade war between the Common Market and the burgeoning Soviet-American market with equanimity. But trade matters can be worked out to mutual advantage with greater ease than such political problems as plagued Europe in the wake of Hitler's war. There are, after all, some objective standards that can be applied to trade, which is more than one can say for the ideology and nationalism that fire the fury of political questions. To be sure, Marx would argue that the economic issues underlie all the rest. But when economic matters come nakedly to the surface, they can be dealt with on their own terms—it is when they are masked and confused by flags and slogans that they are most dangerous. There is thus more hope than risk for Europe in Mr. Brezhnev's journey to Washington.

## Subverting America

If political tyranny ever comes to America, it is likely to arrive not in the guise of some alien ideology such as Communism or Nazism but as a uniquely American way of preserving this country's traditional values. Instead of tyranny being the dramatic culmination of radical protest and revolution, it can come silently, slowly, like fog creeping in "on little cat feet."

The Watergate scandal is a profoundly sinister event because, in so many of its aspects it reflects an authoritarian turn of mind and a ready willingness on the part of those at the highest levels of government to subvert democratic values and practices. Tyranny was not yet a fact, but the drift toward tyranny, toward curtailing and impairing essential freedoms, was well under way until the Watergate scandal alerted the nation to the danger. That is what Sen. Lowell Weicker, Connecticut Republican, had in mind when he referred on the opening day of the Senate hearings to the perpetrators of Watergate as men "who almost stole America."

What would constitute tyranny in the United States? It would involve reducing Congress to a peripheral role in making government policy, discrediting the political opposition, suppressing the more aggressive forms of dissent, intimidating television, radio and the press, staffing the courts with one's own supporters, and centralizing all of the executive power in the hands of the President and his anonymous, totally dependent aides. During his years in office, President Nixon has made discernible progress toward all of these objectives.

There is no evidence that he aspires to dictatorial authority for himself, but there is abundant proof that he seeks to alter the balance between the power of government and the liberties of individual citizens. There is evidence, too, that Mr. Nixon's guiding philosophy is that the ends justify the means. Virtually all the major figures in his political entourage—campaign manager, deputy campaign manager, chief fund raiser, White House counsel, personal attorney, White House staff chief, domestic policy chief, and appointments secretary—have now been implicated in allegedly illegal or unethical behavior. So many gamblers pulling "dirty tricks" cannot be an accident. Their presence in the top level of the Nixon administration reflects a philosophy of ruthless pragmatism.

A lively competition between the two major parties is at the heart of the American political experience. To rig that com-

petition in an election year by trying to "frame" the chairman of the other party, by tapping the telephones, stealing the mail and "bugging" the offices of the opposition politicians, and by sabotaging the campaign activities of opposition candidates and collecting information to blackmail them—to try to rig the outcome of an American election in this despicable fashion is to subvert self-government. It is as subversive as the actions of any Communist agent or Ku Klux Klan lynch mob.

In his testimony before the Senate Watergate committee, Jeb Stuart Magruder explained the ethical basis of the administration's actions on the grounds that public officials had become "somewhat inured" to illegal activity after years of contending with anti-war protesters who violated the law deliberately. But those who openly and peacefully violate the law in obedience to their conscience do so because they believe their moral witnesses will help society to change an unjust law or an unjust policy. Such protesters emulating Gandhi, Thoreau, Martin Luther King and other apostles of civil disobedience are prepared to go to jail for violating the law, even though they think the law is unjust.

Only revolutionaries who want to overthrow society commit violent or terrorist acts and then seek to escape capture and conviction. Civil disobedience casts up some difficult moral and legal questions, but it affords no pretext or justification for government officials and politicians in the governing party to violate the law in secrecy and then cover their misdeeds with perjury. Such misdeeds are not acts of individual conscience; they are expressions of the gangster mentality that typifies every authoritarian political movement.

There are those who find Watergate "boring" and think the media are devoting too much attention to it. But since the dawn of human history, Polyanna has always been more popular than Cassandra. What matters is not whether some Americans are weary of the evil tidings of Watergate but how it affects their thinking about their own responsibilities as citizens and about their government and their country. Watergate was a series of crimes and conspiracies against individual liberty, against the democratic electoral process, and against lawful government. Only when the great majority of citizens know the full story of these crimes and conspiracies can the restorative work of reform and renewal begin.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

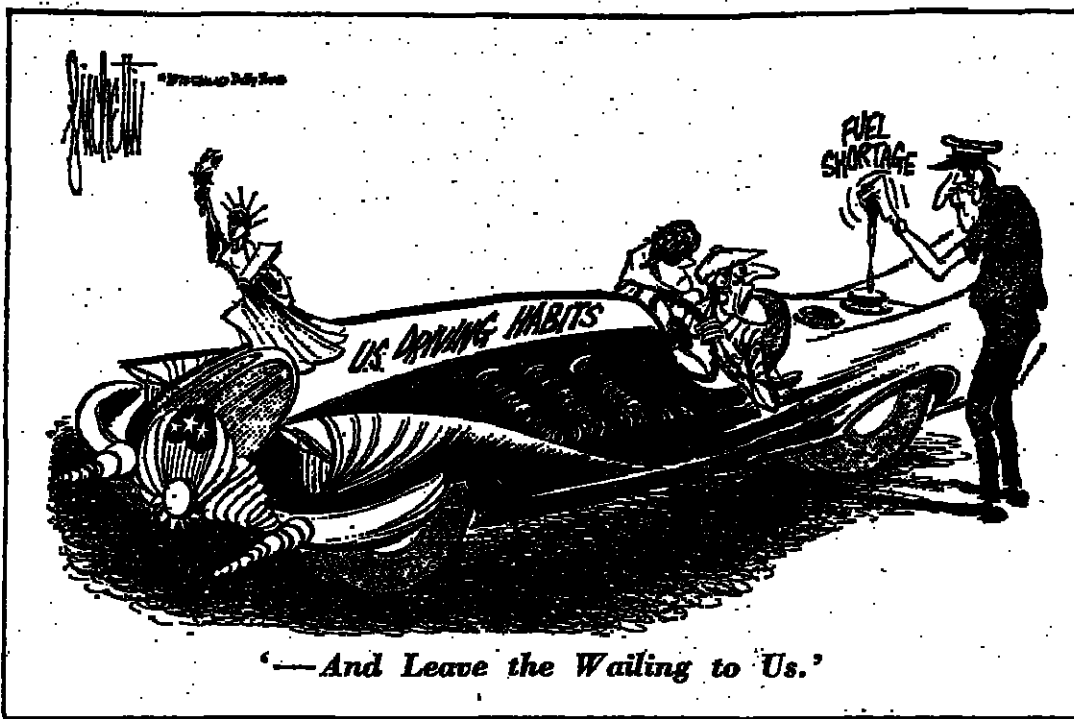
June 18, 1898

PARIS—Despatches from the Herald's special correspondent in the Philippines show that no developments of importance are to be expected until the arrival of the United States troops. The insurgents have obtained complete possession of the Province of Cavite, but they do not feel themselves strong enough to attack Manila unaided. They appear to be carrying out the war in a way that would do credit to any civilized nation.

### Fifty Years Ago

June 18, 1923

LONDON—The well-heralded improvements recently announced in the British telephone service met with a severe case of embarrassment when two passengers going from London to Hythe (on the Channel near Folkestone) wanted to telephone to tell friends they were arriving by aeroplane. The call was put in before the plane left the aerodrome, but the aeroplanes arrived at the destination five minutes before the call got through.



## More Than a Year in Europe

By C. L. Sulzberger

BRUSSELS—The White House decision to call this "The Year of Europe" for American foreign policy is unfortunate. The slogan implies the "Europe" everyone talks about but which doesn't really exist—a community of Common Market nations with some semblance of unified administration. It also implies that major improvements in relationships between the United States and this community can be accomplished in 1973—not likely.

Henry Kissinger correctly discerns that "in Europe a new generation—to whom war and its dislocations are not personal experiences—is a less stability for grants. But it is less committed to the unity that made peace possible." Precisely for that reason, little steam has risen in the European unity boiler. Thus, the "Year of Europe" must perforce limit American discussions to bilateral, not multilateral, talks.

This pleases France and the French have been dragging their feet almost since they permitted Britain to enter the European community after years of wailing. Following a referendum to ascertain the French public mood in which President Pompidou fared badly—there has been a retreat part way back to Gaullist disdain for European unity, despite the fact that both Pompidou and his new foreign minister, the astute Michel Jobert, are less adamantly hostile to regional and transatlantic cooperation than De Gaulle.

### American Image

This cooling-off period furthermore coincides with negative internal developments in France and the U.S.A. The French president gives the impression of being unwilling recently, which could persuade him to abandon any

policy initiatives. French politicians eagerly contesting a possible succession—unlikely to come soon—are battling around the issue of cooperation.

At the same time Watergate has tarnished the American image and encouraged those who would like to diminish association with America. Men like Jean Monnet, father of the European movement, don't think Mr. Nixon will be stripped of his power; but they consider the possibility catastrophic.

In this capital of that embryonic organism known as "Europe," there is a gloomy feeling of breakdown in transatlantic communications and slowdown in European communication, partly caused by the Franco-American gap and by the internal inertia imposed on Washington.

France argues resolutely that the United States is trying to run down Europe's throat. American methods governing transatlantic relations, it complains, that Washington is wrong to try and link trade, monetary and defense matters in any negotiation.

But the French themselves employ such linkage when it convenes them. Norway plans to acquire French Crotale rockets in exchange for help in bettering commercial arrangements with the Common Market.

It is hoped that disagreements between the United States and France can be narrowed when Jobert visits Washington this month. After all, both Pompidou and his foreign minister are regarded as inherently more pro-American than their predecessors, so no emotional bias is involved.

With respect to this being America's "year" of Europe, many of our European allies resent the

phrase as placing them in the same kind of category as China or Russia, which have also had their "years" on the U.S. political calendar.

### More Than a Year

Moreover, it is obvious that a good deal more than a year will be required to get anything substantial done. No basic approach to monetary reform can be accomplished in the next six months, much as everyone would like it. The major international trade negotiations that will start in the autumn are bound to last a long time.

Meanwhile, the mass of dollars accumulated in Europe is bound to hang around like an unmoved ship every time a financial tempest blows across the continent. And there is no little indication that Washington has failed to appoint a new ambassador to the all-important Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development since its last envoy was withdrawn nine months ago.

It is a pity to see the European community losing the momentum stimulated, at least partly, by Britain's entry and appointment as commissioner for external relations of the dynamic Sir Christopher Soames. Winston Churchill's son-in-law, Soames had a good talk with Nixon this spring and is even now engaged in a "European" rather than bilateral negotiation with Iran, a country whose oil the Common Market needs.

But the spirit required to advance Europe toward a real "community" is no longer in evidence. Nor will it be before the United States and France can resolve their mounting disagreements and get both transatlantic and regional machinery again under way.

## The Things We Fear the Most

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—The Brezhnev visit to the United States is a welcome reminder that the things we fear the most in this capital are often the things that never happen.

The last time we had the leader of the Soviet Union in Washington—Khrushchev in 1959—this place was in even more of a tizzy over the possibilities of war with the Communist world than it is now over the Watergate. But now Brezhnev is being welcomed as the President's partner in peace, a welcome diversion from Nixon's war at home over our domestic political scandals.

It is hard but important in this gloomy time to recall the facts and mood of that Khrushchev visit 14 years ago. Gen. Eisenhower was in the White House, worried for years over a Soviet threat to our troops in Berlin, sending more than 100,000 Americans to Lebanon to keep the peace in the Middle East, facing a military confrontation with Communist China over Quemoy and Matsu off Formosa and greeting a Soviet leader who had blithely predicted that Ike's grandchildren would live under socialism because capitalism was a tired old horse that would be "buried" by the superior speed and production of Soviet agricultural and industrial efforts.

Also, just before that Khrushchev visit, the Russians had started the world by putting their Sputnik into orbit and proclaiming that America's long technological lead in the industrial and scientific world was over. Washington wasn't worried about the moral gap at home or the trade gap with Europe or the dollar crisis or the energy crisis at that time, but about the "missile gap," the Moscow-Peking alliance and the threat these posed to the security of Europe, the balance of power in the world and even the danger of nuclear war.

### Cold War Voice

Richard Nixon was 46 then, Vice-President of the United States, heir apparent to the sitting President, Eisenhower and the most vocal of the anti-Communist cold warriors. But usually facts prevail over opinions, geography is more enduring than ideology, men are changed by the unpredictable events of history; so the world scene is transformed in strange and ironic ways. Nixon, now at that critical age of 60, when one begins to wonder,

now sees the reconciliation with his old Communist enemies as an imperative of history and as a defense of the Republic—the main things we fear the most in this capital are often the things that never happen.

For the world has changed dramatically in these 14 years between the Khrushchev and the Brezhnev visits to America. Eisenhower's grandson, David, is now married to President Nixon's lovely daughter Julie, and while the American economy is in trouble, Brezhnev has come here not to "bury" it, but to benefit from it.

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## An Important Obsession

## Watergate: 1 Year

By William Greider

WASHINGTON—The epic detective story that began a year ago yesterday morning with a third-rate burglary still holds the U.S. government in its suspense, an obsession undiminished by the absolute overload of startling clues.

Very well, Watergate is an important obsession. Let the various processes of inquiry, the prosecutors and the senators and the reporters, work their way toward solving the finite legal question. Who did it? Who goes to jail? Was it the butler? Or the master of the mansion? Given the partisan political implications, these questions carry enormous promise of drama or satisfaction if they are ever clearly answered.

Yet in broader terms, what we already know about the Watergate affair is as dreadful as anything we might still discover. Thanks mainly to the parade of witnesses called before the Senate investigating committee, we can grasp the texture of the crime, if not all of its tangled particulars. What confronts us is the utter normalcy of the participants. They were not criminals "at heart," Gov. Ronald Reagan of California recently insisted, and he is right.

They saw themselves, with evident sincerity, as loyal members of the organization. They were guided by a code of conduct which seemed perfectly reasonable at the time. Only with hindsight does it appear ugly and bizarre to them.

### Group-Crime

Watergate was crime-by-the-group. The complexity was so fragmented and compartmentalized, the loyal silence was so general, it is difficult to delineate where responsibility begins and ignorance leaves off. These old-fashioned questions of individual guilt seem strained against the opaque sense of personal ethics which dominated President Nixon's campaign committee and, for that matter, his White House staff. In terms of human behavior, however, the group-think which led to group-crime is not as aberrant as we would like to think.

Americans don't like to contemplate this quality in their national character. Yet here it is, emerging full blossom at the pinnacle of power. Trim and intelligent young men blur together in our memories, a look-alike group which conformed so smoothly to organize crime. Certainly, the peculiar organizational values which these men followed—the excessive money, the preoccupation with spying—were abnormal. Yet their individual behavior within the organization was not.

What we glimpse in the panorama of Watergate players is an outline of the group ethic which might be closer to reality than the old American creed of rugged individualism. While we still espouse the old ethic, practical experience suggests that in the post-industrial age the individual stands up alone, who sticks his head up, gets it lopped off. He becomes an institutional pariah, an eccentric whom nobody trusts or likes.

These men understood that. The ethical climate inside CREEP, as Sen. Robert Dole (the former Republican national chairman) used to call the Committee for the Re-Election of the President, was best described by Bart Porter, one of the bright young men who got caught in the web.

### 'Not for Money'

"I did not do it for money," Porter said earnestly. "I did not take a bribe. I did not do it for power. I did not do it for position. I did not do it to hide anything I had done—because I did not think I had done anything." And yet, on the other hand, there were three or four factors that probably weighed . . . my vanity was appealed to when I was told my name had come up in high counsel, and I was an honest man and I made a good appearance and that sort of thing.

"My loyalty was appealed to—the President. It was the heat of the campaign. . . . And it was, I think, all of those things coupled with what I have found out to be a weakness in my character, quite frankly, to succumb to that pressure, all added up to my tipping over to that side."

Porter or John J. Caulfield or Hugh W. Sloan Jr. or Jeb Stuart Magruder—the casual explanations are fresh echoes of the ethic described nearly a generation ago in "The Organization Man," by William E. White Jr.: "When a young man says that to make a living these days you must do what somebody else wants you to do, he states it not

only as a fact of life, but as an accepted, but as a good proposition. The of the group, becoming more a practical reality. Americans, in transformation, a hindrance in the to a virtue in the new

A new faith, Why? sustains people who in large and complex tions, where individual ability is limited, when are molded by large remote authorities: "in the group as the creativity, a belief in 'ness' as the ultimate individual."

Those approximate words the behavior inside Nixon's organization, it leaves the testimony in far. The "team play" was a common expression, particularly in ones, relied heavily on the group, for their and ultimately their values.

The other important is that the Nixon on except perhaps at reaches, did function fragmented parts. member doing his limited knowledge of scheme, he is instead some of responsibility consequences.

Another quality of organization is trust. man has great loyalty his own view of the purposes is limited, relies on the esteem of leagues, the reflex is to competition and a mysteries.

Magruder knew all cover-up, even helped Yet he did not pause that that strategy it mately damage the more than the truth. ed that the higher up the campaign was at House would handle it which they thought w the President and I acc position," he said.

The organization r William E. Whyte described in the same bit "Every decision the power of the vantage authority is not a dilemma," Whyte wrote is not the evils of on life that puzzle him, b beneficence. He is im brotherhood."

Given what they pe limited, personal ch Watergate figures do or some guilt for remain or taking part. It was ed" by the organization McCord put it.

### Not Persons

Bernard Barker said tapping forays were taken personally by th "This hurt Mr. it would be the next evidence, not I," sai "Mr. McGovern, to impersonal in that as would be when I w harder in World War many and bombed a But that is precisely of ethical conflict, the leg of the road will determine individual g top—who ordered the ping, who covered it there will still be all pie whose silent or a plicity down below r possible. The Watc depended on their ad Or on their small cooperation—like p shredding documents presence of curiosity. Pr of them won't go to cruel sense, that see able. The least an might expect, when b self-will, is that b tion will protect him. function by group, surely only the group for what they think.

Why should this sh in 1973? The "team" ethic, enshrined in recent hi Rusk, when he was a state and the Vietnam war, was a product of reporters for the reporting. "There ge point," Rusk said, question is: 'Whose s on?' Now I'm secret of the United States our side." And, impo ness in my character, quite frankly, to succumb to that pressure, all added up to my tipping over to that side."

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### Technocrats Essential to Regime

## Spain's Opus Dei Keeps Its Cabinet Power

By William Tuohy

MADRID, June 17.—The most controversial organization in Spain today is a powerful and sometimes mysterious Catholic lay group called Opus Dei, "God's Work."

Critics call it "Octopus Dei," or the "Holy Mafia," and charge that it exerts immense influence in Spanish economic, academic and political life.

Further, say the critics, it is an elitist fraternity whose members are selected not so much for religious vocation as for their wealth, brains and even good looks.

Such is the pre-eminent position of Opus Dei that Generalissimo Francisco Franco's new premier, Adm. Luis Carrero Blanco, reshuffled the cabinet in what was billed as an attempt to curtail the power of "Opus Deistas" in the government.

The brilliant foreign minister, Gregorio Lopez Bravo, an Opus Dei member, was ousted in favor of the equally bright planning chief, Laureano Lopez Roda, who is also an Opus Deista.

Few political observers believe that the Opus Dei politicians will be sidetracked for long, however. For many of the group's members are the "technocrats," Spain's new breed of managers

who have propelled the country's economic boom.

Curiously, Opus Dei is attacked equally vehemently from both the right and the political left.

Leftist-leaning opposition politicians, and some liberal clergymen, claim that Opus Dei members have not used their powerful positions within the establishment to oppose the reactionary tendencies of the Franco regime.

The ultra-right, in contrast, believes that Opus Dei influence is dangerously liberal.

To Opus Dei followers, it simply pursues, in the words of its founder, Msgr. Josemaria Escriva y Balaguer, "exclusively spiritual goals," and the "conspiracy theory" about Opus Dei derives from "the religious jealousy of some people, and the political fanaticism of a few."

We are not linked to any country, government, political movement or ideology," "Our critics say that we are a secret organization," Opus Dei spokesman Manuel Alvarez, a lawyer, said in the order's Madrid headquarters.

"We have about 22,000 members in Spain and some 60,000 worldwide in 65 countries including the United States."

"Basically, we are a secular lay organization dedicated to putting Christian principles into everyday life and work. We don't proclaim that we are members of Opus Dei in the sense that we wear badges to show that we are good Christians. But we don't hide it."

People may think we are powerful because some of our members are bankers and government officials. True, we had three members in the last cabinet. But the critics never talk about the thousands of ordinary workers who are members."

Opus Dei was founded by Msgr. Escriva (who like the founder of the Jesuit order, Ignatius Loyola, is a Basque) in 1928, when the movement developed in the political ferment of the time.

Under the anti-clerical republican government, Opus Dei operated covertly. And some analysts suggest this contributed to the order's air of secrecy and intrigue.

In Opus Dei, there are various categories of membership ranging from the "numerary" who like monks take vows of poverty, chastity and obedience and live in communal dwellings, to married men and women who live at home and work at normal jobs. Some "cooperators" can actually be non-Catholics.

About 2 to 3 percent of the total membership are priests, Opus officials say. New members join by invitation only: older members scout out likely prospects, sometimes workers, sometimes intellectuals,

at institutions like the University of Navarra, founded by Opus Dei.

Women, too, can become members, although the men's and women's sections of the movement are organized separately.

In 1946, Msgr. Escriva moved to Rome where, according to Vatican sources, the top brass of the Catholic Church was not altogether happy with the new organization. Nevertheless, Pope Pius XII recognized the order.

But even today, sources say, the Vatican tends to frown on Opus Dei in Spain because officials believe, rightly or wrongly, that the organization is sometimes at odds with the more liberal prelates of the Spanish Church, and it tends to support the regime for the sake of its own advancement.

While Opus Dei is international, it remains strongest in Spain.

"In Spain, we do not have political parties in the usual sense," Mr. Alvarez said, "and perhaps some of the people who would have found political outlets in America or England have joined our movement."

Opus officials insist that there is a wide political spectrum among members, and that the organization is not tied to the regime. They point out that the publisher of "Madrid," shut down by the government, is an Opus Deista.

"Politically, we are free to pursue our consciences," Mr. Alvarez said. "We are only brothers in matters of faith and spirituality."

Whatever the case, most political observers believe that Opus Dei members will continue to play an important role in Spain during the months and years ahead.

"They are simply among the best qualified people in Spain," one political analyst said, "to run the economy and the country."

© Los Angeles Times.

## Frankfurt Police Hold American

FRANKFURT, June 17 (UPI). Police held an American businessman, Glenn W. Turner, in custody today pending a court decision on a British request that he be extradited to England.

Mr. Turner, 38, of South Carolina, founded the Dars to Be Great enterprises and other sales schemes. Police said they took him into custody Friday at Frankfurt airport in response to the British extradition request.

"Turner is suspected of having done financial damage through dubious business methods in selling goods or in recruitment of new employees in the United States, in Britain and in West Germany," a police statement said.



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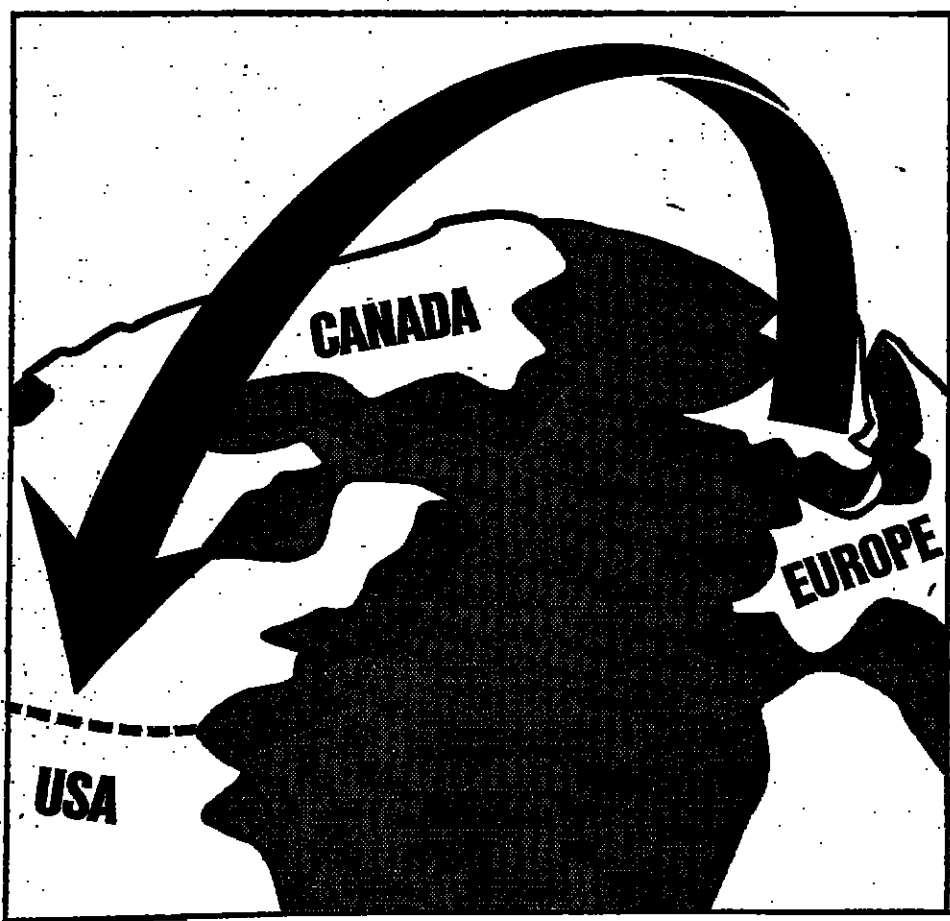
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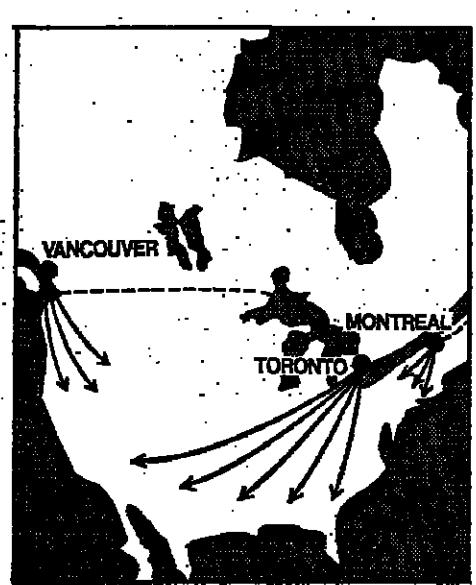
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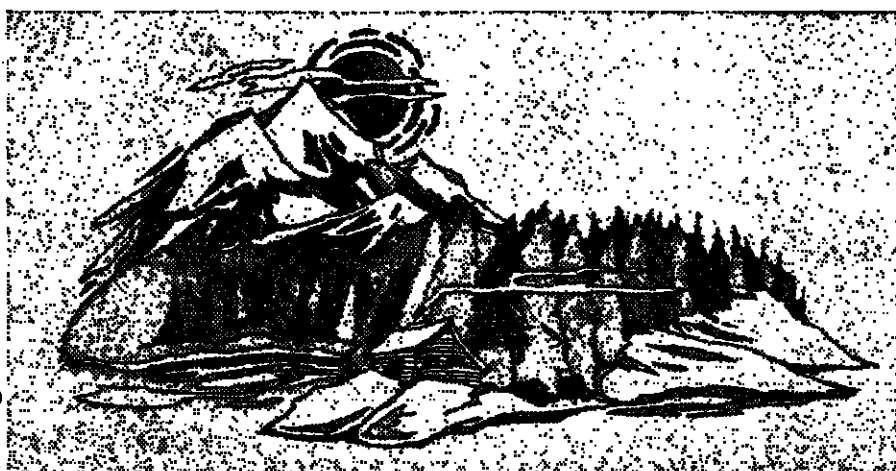
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# WATERGATE

## Some Leading Figures

(The following sketches of Watergate figures and quotes from them were compiled by Bridget Gallagher of The Washington Post.)

**Richard Milhous Nixon, 60,** President of the United States.

"I will not place the blame on subordinates—on people whose zeal exceeded their judgment, and who may have done wrong in a cause they deeply believed to be right. In any organization, the man at the top must bear the responsibility. That responsibility, therefore, belongs here, in this office. I accept it. And I pledge to you tonight, from this office, that I will do everything in my power to insure that the guilty are brought to justice."

\*\*\*

**John N. Mitchell, 59,** former attorney general, was campaign director of the Committee to Re-Elect the President (CRP) until July 1, when he returned to the New York law firm of Mudge, Rose, Guthrie, Alexander and Mitchell. Mr. Mitchell is currently under indictment in New York for perjury, conspiracy and obstructing justice in connection with a secret \$200,000 campaign contribution from Robert L. Vesco, allegedly in return for promises that he would arrange meetings for Mr. Vesco with Securities and Exchange Commission officials. Mr. Mitchell has also been accused by Jeb Stuart Magruder and Charles W. Colson of having prior knowledge of the Watergate bugging.

"Let me put it this way for you, that I never approved any bugging plans during any period during the campaign."

\*\*\*

**Harry Robbins Haldeman, 46,** for 30 years advertising executive with J. Walter Thompson Co., was assistant to the President until his resignation April 30. Mr. Haldeman has been accused

of participating in the cover-up of the Watergate case.

"... The meeting of June 23 with the CIA was held at the President's request in the interest of national security. I do not believe there was any intention to 'cover-up' the Watergate."

\*\*\*

**Maurice H. Stans, 65,** formerly a New York investment banker, was secretary of commerce in the first Nixon cabinet and is currently chairman of the Finance Committee to Re-Elect the President. Mr. Stans is under indictment in New York for perjury, conspiracy and obstructing justice in connection with a secret \$200,000 campaign contribution from Mr. Vesco, allegedly in return for Mr. Stans' intervention in an SEC investigation of Mr. Vesco.

"Because of the complexity of the new law that became effective in the course of the campaign and the vast amount of work that had to be done, there may have been some unintended technical violations by the committee."

\*\*\*

**John Daniel Ehrlichman, 48,** formerly of the Seattle law firm of Hullin, Ehrlichman, Roberts and Hodge, was assistant to the President for domestic affairs until his resignation April 30. President Nixon directed Mr. Ehrlichman to undertake the secret independent investigation of the Pentagon papers which led to the burglary of the office of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist. "I did not agree with this method of investigation [and instructed them] not to do this again."

\*\*\*

**Charles Wendell Colson, 41,** had been administrative aide to former Sen. Leverett Saltonstall, R. Mass., and was special counsel to the President until his resignation in February to return to private law practice. Mr. Colson hired E. Howard Hunt Jr. as a White House consultant, but he

has denied Hunt's testimony that Mr. Colson ordered him to falsify State Department documents. "It was a mistake on my part. I now realize. But I thought the only way they could nail the President was to make the case that I had masterminded the Watergate. So I built a protective shield around myself. I wanted to be able to say I don't know the first goddam thing about it, because I thought that was the way to protect the President."

\*\*\*

**Gordon C. Strachan, 39,** former associate of the law firm of Mudge, Rose, Guthrie, Alexander, was assistant to Mr. Haldeman until January 1973, when he became general counsel of the United States Information Agency (USIA) until his resignation on April 30. Mr. Strachan reportedly took \$350,000 from Mr. Haldeman to Frederick LaRue to pay the conspirators after their arrests. He reportedly told a grand jury:

"Whether it was proper or improper, I was asked to return the money. I returned the money, and he asked me to deliver it to him at his home and I did that."

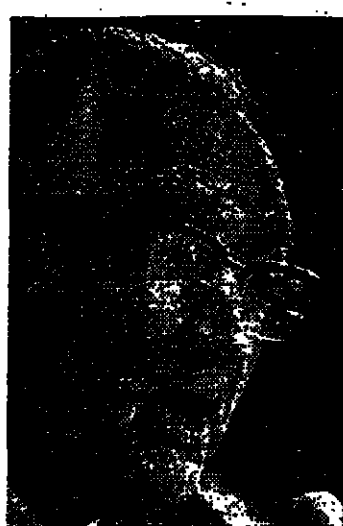
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**Herbert Warren Kalbach, 51,** partner in the Los Angeles law firm of Kalbach, De Marco, Knapp and Chillingworth, was President Nixon's personal attorney. Mr. Kalbach was under investigation by the Watergate grand jury on allegations of obstructing justice by providing money to be used to buy silence of the seven defendants. Mr. Kalbach has made no public comment, but Mr. Stans, in testimony at the Senate Watergate hearings, stated that Mr. Kalbach called him last June 29, 12 days after the Watergate break-in, and said:

"I'm here on a special mission, a White House project. I need all the cash I can get... I can't take a check. It must be in cash. This has nothing to do with the campaign. I'm asking for it on



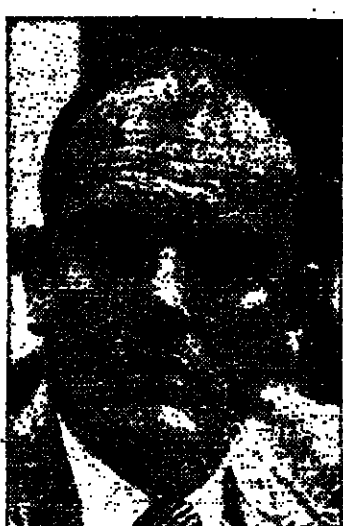
John N. Mitchell



Maurice H. Stans



H. R. Haldeman



John D. Ehrlichman



John W. Dean

high authority... you will have to trust me that I have cleared it properly."

**Richard G. Kleindienst, 49,** an Arizona lawyer prominent in Sen. Barry Goldwater's 1964 presidential campaign, was deputy attorney general from 1969 until February 1972, when he succeeded Mr. Mitchell as attorney general. He resigned April 30 because of his close personal ties to persons implicated in the Watergate case.

"Fair and impartial enforcement of the law requires that a person who has not had such intimate relationships be the attorney general."

\*\*\*

**Dwight Lee Chapin, 32,** who worked under Mr. Haldeman at the J. Walter Thompson advertising agency in Los Angeles, was appointments secretary to the President until his resignation on Feb. 28. Mr. Chapin directed political sabotage activities of Donald Segretti and requested Mr. Kalbach to pay him. When asked if taxpayers might complain about Mr. Segretti getting a salary for the work he was doing, Mr. Chapin reportedly told a grand jury:

"That's none of their concern. This is private enterprise."

\*\*\*

**Jeb Stuart Magruder, 38,** who had California advertising and

management experience, served successfully as special assistant to the President, campaign chief of staff and deputy director of the Committee for the Re-Election of the President. Mr. Magruder resigned from his Commerce Department job in April. In secret testimony, Mr. Magruder has implicated both John W. Dean 3d and Mr. Mitchell in the bugging of the Democratic National Headquarters and payoffs to buy the silence of Watergate defendants, as well as confessing his own involvement.

"We basically, as the ground rules we set at the committee, made it clear to all employees they were to carry themselves in a manner which would be of positive nature toward the President, so that there would be nothing embarrassing or illegal that could make the President's re-election difficult."

\*\*\*

**Egil Krogh Jr., 33,** worked briefly for Mr. Ehrlichman in his Seattle law firm and became his deputy at the White House. Mr. Krogh resigned May 9 from his job as under secretary of transportation after taking full responsibility for the burglary of Mr. Ellsberg's psychiatrist's office. "I believed that my decision was dictated inescapably by the vital, national security interest of the United States. I now see that this judgment may well have been in error, though prompted by what was then my highest sense of duty."

**Frederick LaRue, 44,** a wealthy oil man from Jackson, Miss., former White House counsel and special assistant to the director of the Nixon re-election campaign, is under federal grand jury investigation concerning receipt of \$70,000 from funds that financed the Watergate bugging and for obstructing justice in the initial Watergate probe. Mr. LaRue, with Robert Marston, directed the destruction of records at the re-election committee offices that could have connected the committee with Watergate.

**Tom Charles Huston, 31,** a former national chairman of Young Americans for Freedom (YAF), joined the White House staff as a speech writer, became assistant counsel to the President and later served as White House project officer on security programs, drawing up a secret 1970 plan for domestic surveillance that included bugging and break-ins. Mr. Huston left the administration in 1971 and returned to Indianapolis, where he practices law.

"A handful of people can't frontally overthrow the government... but if they can engender enough fear, they can generate an atmosphere that will bring out of the woodwork every repressive demagogue in the country. Unless this stuff was stopped, the country was going to fall into the wrong hands."

**G. Bradford Cook, 36,** practiced corporate and securities law in Chicago for 10 years before joining the SEC. Mr. Cook resigned as SEC chairman in the wake of allegations that he had deleted references to a secret \$200,000 contribution to the Committee for the Re-Election of the President from a commission complaint against Mr. Vesco.

"It was a fairly good conjecture that it had been a political contribution. My policy judgment was that it all would have come out anyway."

**Hugh W. Sloan Jr., 32,** who had worked for the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee and on the White House staff, resigned from his position as treasurer of the re-election finance committee. Mr. Sloan disbursed funds to the Watergate conspirators.

"There was no independent sense of morality there, I mean. If you worked for someone, he was God and whatever the orders were, you did it—and there were damned few who were able to make or willing to make independent judgments."

**James Walter McCord Jr., 54,** former CIA agent, was serving as security coordinator for the Nixon re-election committee when arrested during the Watergate break-in. He was convicted Jan. 30 on eight counts of conspiracy, burglary and wiretapping. McCord told the Senate select committee that he agreed to participate in the Watergate bugging because:

"[It was] my personal opinion [that] the President of the United States had set into motion this operation."

**Donald H. Segretti, 31,** worked briefly for the Treasury Department and served as a captain in the Army Judge Advocate

General's Corps. Mr. Segretti, now a California attorney, has been under Justice Department investigation for reportedly directing a campaign of political sabotage on behalf of the Republican party during the 1972 presidential campaign and has been indicted in Florida for distributing a phony letter on the stationery of Sen. Edmund Muskie, D. Maine. Mr. Segretti has not publicly commented on his involvement, but Gary Hultquist, an attorney whom Mr. Segretti tried to recruit, stated:

"[Segretti] said he was trying to develop an organization to prevent a sweep of the Democratic ticket primaries by any one candidate. He said he wanted to set up sources of information inside the Muskie and Humphrey camps."

**Ronald L. Ziegler, 33,** is a protégé of Mr. Haldeman, for whom he worked at the J. Walter Thompson advertising agency in Los Angeles. He is President Nixon's press secretary and was recently given the title of assistant to the President. Mr. Ziegler has taken much of the heat from reporters over the Watergate affair and White House denials.

"This is the operative statement. The way to assess the previous comments is to assess them on the basis that they were the re-election campaign and as author of a spurious letter which damaged Sen. Muskie's New Hampshire primary effort by an insulting reference to 'Canucks.' Mr. Clawson has denied writing the 'Canuck' letter."

**Kenneth Reitz, 31,** partner in a Washington advertising firm, served as director of the youth division of the Committee to Re-Elect the President and became director of the Republican National Committee's "new majority" campaign for the 1974 elections. Mr. Reitz resigned April 24 after reports that he had recruited a group of young people to spy on Democratic campaign headquarters.

"To say that I masterminded a spy ring of kids to spy on [Sen. George] McGovern is ridiculous. It wasn't a mistake or an asset. We were trying to collect information on a radical group as to what they might do in Miami or elsewhere."

**David Young, 36,** a lawyer, joined the White House in 1970 as an assistant on Henry A. Kissinger's national security staff and was detailed in 1971 to join Mr. Ehrlichman's domestic council. Mr. Young, who had worked with Mr. Krogh in supervising the "plumbers" involved in the burglary of Mr. Ellsberg's psychiatrist's office, was reported to have called the State Department to give clearance for Hunt to see cables. Mr. Young resigned on April 30.

**John J. Canfield, 44,** spent 10 years on a special New York City police unit that investigates subversives and protects visiting dignitaries. After serving as adviser-consultant on security ar-

rangements for Mr. Nixon 1968 campaign, Mr. C joined the White House to work for Mr. Ehrlichman then Mr. Dean. He resigned his position as a Treasury ment law enforcement after he was named by the man who gave him of executive clenching.

"I was involved in quite activity, but I felt that important for me to as message for the good President."

**John Wesley Dean 3d** former House Judiciary Committee staff lawyer, was counsel to the President from 1970 until he was on April 30. Mr. Dean is accused of supervising administration effort to White House involvement Watergate affair. He then he was following the President's orders and that first after he refused a statement taking sole liability for the cover-up, insists he never gave Mr. report that the President Aug. 29 said showed "no this administration, I employed," was involved.

"The first 7 hours of the Report was on the 6 o'clock... Here was a student of the United States assuring the American people the basis of a report the exist."

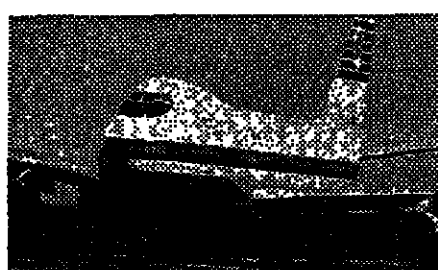
**George Gordon Liddy** former FBI agent, once a congressional candidate, Department official and House assistant to Mr. man, served as counsel Nixon re-election and committees from December to June 28, 1972, when fired. Liddy was convicted of conspiracy, burglary, legal wiretapping, was 5 to serve from 6 years 8 to a maximum of 20 years was fined \$40,000. In was given an additional of up to 8 months for to talk to the Watergate jury.

**Robert C. Marston, 49,** assistant attorney general charge of the Justice men's Internal Security and political coordinator Nixon re-election committee reportedly directed a va Watergate break-in, which the committee records were destroyed.

"Anyone who says Marston was investigating know about the bugging of it."

**Bruce Kehn, 25,** a former administrative assistant in Coast office of the J. Thompson advertising joined the White House an aide to Mr. Haldeman a special assistant to the President, Mr. Kehn has been titled as the man who the contents of Hunt's House safe two days a Watergate break-in and over the contents to Mr. "I am not aware of it."

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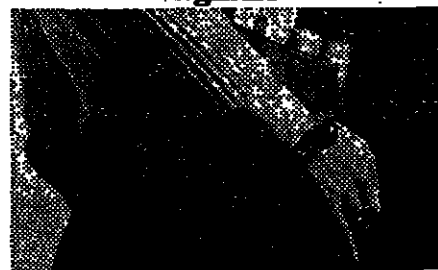
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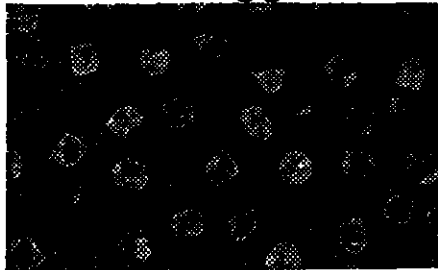
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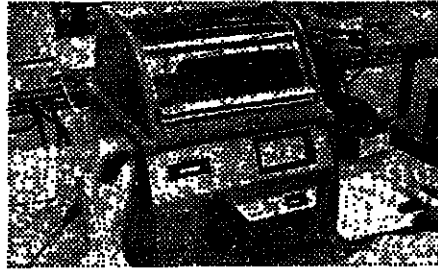
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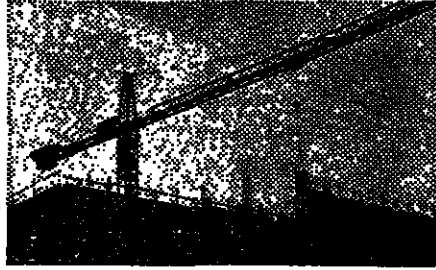
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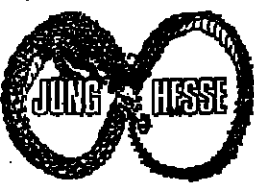




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## EEC Plan Would Strengthen Its Parliament's Budget Role

BRUSSELS, June 17 (Reuters). —The European Parliament's long struggle for more power has begun to pay dividends.

The European Economic Community's Executive Commission disclosed last week a plan to strengthen the nine-nation assembly's control over the community's budget.

Claude Cheysson, the new French member of the Brussels-based commission, said at a news conference that the plan, to be sent to the EEC Council of Ministers for decision, includes two key proposals:

- Creation of an independent auditing authority, the Court of Auditors, with wide-ranging authority to examine the EEC budget.
  - Introduction in the European Parliament of a "second reading" procedure. This would allow the assembly to take the Council of Ministers to task, in public debate, if it rejected the Parliament's advice on any important financial principle affecting several budgets.
- "Control over the use of public money by the institutions of the community is insufficient and must be strengthened," the commission document presented by Mr. Cheysson stated. "In this connection, Parliament has a key role to play."
- The EEC assembly has for years been pressing for more say way community money. Its demands for more power gathered momentum since Ireland and Denmark joined the Common Market this year.

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Alcoa 8 1/2%	10 10 10 10 10 10	10 10 10 10 10 10
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WELL, WHY DON'T YOU DO SOMETHING ABOUT IT?

I WOULD, BUT I'M TOO TALL TO FOLLOW HIM

JFK  
1-18-13

**—By Robert Byrne**

place, with 3½ points, and Gilgoric is fifth with 3 points.

In my encounter with Torre, I set up an unusual type of Stonewall Dutch Defense against his English Opening. The Filipino master's enterprising 19 BxN guaranteed White a powerful knight outpost at K5, which he set about to exploit by building up an attack on the KN file with 20 R-KN1, 21 P-KN4 and 22 R-N3.

But, as Larsen observed after the game, Torre should have taken the precautionary 23 Q-N2, PxP, 24 NxP, R-N3, 25 N-K5, RxR, 26 PxR, yielding an approximately even position.

**Black Counterattacks**

When he went directly ahead to attack with 23 QR-KN1, he laid himself open to the sharp exchange sacrifice 23 ... RxN, by which Black mounted a dangerous counterattack. Torre's king hung up in the center, his rooks caught offside in an awkward position, and the weakness of his OP tipped the scales in favor of Black's bishop and pawn for rook.

By move 29, White was in virtual zugzwang, but his 29 R/1-N2 allowed Black to penetrate for the final king hunt with 29 . . . Q-R8CH and 30 . . . R-B8.

After 38 . . . B-E3, which prevented a White rescue check on Q5, Torre was done for. His 39 P-Q4, a desperate attempt to bring one of his rooks to the defense of his married king, was still insufficient, since 41 . . . QxP set up an indefensible mate threat at QN2, forcing Torre's resignation.

up to the committee of referees to decide whether he was permitted to continue in the tournament.

At the end of five rounds, Korchnoi, Larsen and I are tied for the lead with 4 points. However, if Larsen should win his adjourned game, we would still have first place all to himself. Karpov holds fourth

and 30 ... R-B8.

After 38 ... B-K3, which prevented a White rescue check on Q5, Torre was forced to. His 39 P-Q4, a desperate attempt to bring one of his rooks to the defense of his harried king, was still insufficient, since 41 ... QxP was a decisive blow, with a threat at QN2, forcing Torre's resignation.

ENGLISH		OPENING	
White	Black	White	Black
1 P-KN3	1 ... P-KN3	28 P-KN2	28 ... Q-KN2
2 B-N2	2 ... N-KB3	30 K-E2	30 ... R-B8
3 P-QB4	3 ... P-K3	31 Q-Q2	31 ... Q-QN8
4 P-K3	4 ... P-K3	32 Q-K2	32 ... Q-N8
5 B-N2	5 ... O-O	33 K-B3	33 ... R-B8
6 P-KB4	6 ... P-Q4	34 K-B4	34 ... R-B8
7 P-K3	7 ... P-K3	35 K-B4	35 ... R-B8
8 O-O	8 ... P-QN3	36 K-P4	36 ... B-B1ch
9 P-K3	9 ... B-N2	37 K-Q6	37 ... R-B3ch
10 P-K3	10 ... P-K3	38 P-Q4	38 ... Q-N8
11 N-B3	11 ... Q-O2	39 P-Q4	39 ... QXP
12 N-Q1	12 ... QR-Q1	40 R-Q2	40 ... R-B3ch
13 P-K3	13 ... N-N3	41 K-Q2	41 ... Q-N8
14 P-Q3	14 ... P-K3	42 K-Q2	42 ... Q-N8

[illegible]

## ENNIS THE MENACE

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



Kathleen  
6-18

✓

YES...WE HAVE A LITTLE BOY,BUT HE'S VISITING NEXT DOOR RIGHT NOW."

W/STING NEXT LOOK RIGHT NOW.

Reviewed by Mel Watkins

**T**HE assumption by many black critics that old-time black actors were simply "toms and mummies" and that the movies and bright new black actors of the 1960s and '70s had "arrived at something called cinematic integrity" spurred Donald Bogle to compile this history of blacks in Hollywood. "It seemed to me that a number of talented people were dismissed or ignored or even vilified," he says, "because no one knew anything about the nature of their work and the conditions under which they performed." His book, then, is an attempt to right "the sad state of black film history in America."

It is basically a survey of blacks in American films from the director Edwin S. Porter's "Uncle Tom's Cabin" (1903) to the outpouring of generally hastily prepared, low-budget films of the '70s. But it is not the typically bland array of names, dates, histories and titles that one usually associates with surveys. Controversy has attended the depiction of blacks in motion pictures since D. W. Griffith's "The Birth of a Nation" in 1915 and has accelerated with the release of films such as "Gone With the Wind," "Shant," "The Legend of Nigger Charley" and "The Mack." So Bogle has chosen a volatile subject. The boldness, sometimes even brassiness, of his critical judgments and narrative style is

The title of the book suggests how the "history" of blacks in American films is in which actors have elevated kitch or trash and brought to it arty qualities if not pure art itself. Indeed, the thesis of my book is that all black actors—Stepin Fetchit to Rex Ingram to Redd Foxx to Laurence Fishburne to Poitier and Jim Brown—have played stereotyped roles. Much of the book is spent placing blacks' screen roles within the categories mentioned in the title: Jim Brown and Richard Roundtree as "noble savages," the "brutal black buck" image introduced in "The Birth of a Nation"; Ossie Davis and Sidney Poitier as variations on the "korn" of log cabin fame, and Sammy Davis Jr.'s on-screen image is of a modernized "coon" or "pick-

ability from achieving cinematic immortality. Bogie suggests that today's black films are generally no more reflective of black life than their obviously distorted predecessors. Indeed, as he unfolds the history of these films, he is much more sympathetic toward the past than the present.

**Solution to Friday's Puzzle**

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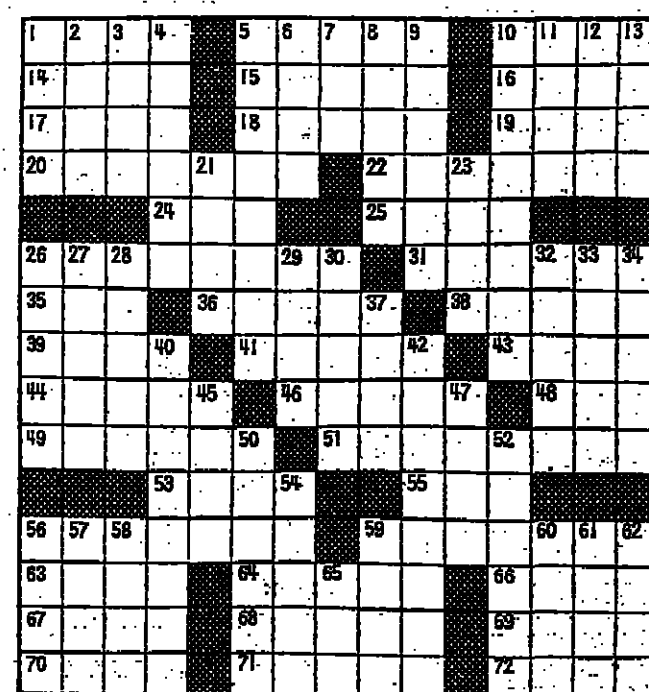
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—By Will Weng

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3	Of a central point	59	See 85 Down	27	Model	
10	_____ la vie	64	Open region	28	Bean _____	
15	Washington Sq. sight.	66	Mined oath	29	Selves	
17	Catalogue: Sp.	67	Large shark	30	Present occasion	
16	"What _____ God wrought!"	68	Timker to _____, to . . .	32	Plain of _____ Southwest	
17	Proposition	69	Graded, in heraldic	33	Come: Fr.	
18	Illinois city	70	Hebrew letter	34	Rocky Mountain park	
19	See 58 Down.	71	Boer politician	37	Phone	
20	Ends	72	Fate	40	With 26 and 31 Across, historic conflict	
22	See 1 Across	<b>DOWN</b>			42	Most distinct
24	Obtain	1	Passing mark	45	Quarrel	
25	Views	2	Caen's river	47	Nobleman	
26	See 40 Down.	3	New army men:	50	Laid away Lacked	
31	See 40 Down	4	Even if	54	Crossbeam	
35	Summer drink"	5	Deflates	56	Thai king	
36	"_____ we trust"	6	Items on a palette	57	Relative of etc.	
38	Blue and White	7	Fort Worth time	58	With 19 Across, naval victory during 40 Down	
39	Part of R. and R.	8	Particles	59	Monster	
41	Kind of boom	9	Surgical instrument	60	Florence's river	
43	So much: Fr.	10	"_____ the cogst"	61	Western alliance	
44	_____ of righteousness"	11	Merit	62	Ski turn	
46	Climb	12	Bustle	65	With 59 Across, victory during 40 Down	
48	Never: Ger.	13	_____ say			
49	Dozes	21	Islands off Timor			
51	Roosevelt et al.					
53	Scottish inventor					



"YES...WE HAVE A LITTLE BOY, BUT HE'S VISITING NEXT DOOR RIGHT NOW."



## مكنا من أهل



## Triumphs by 1 After Record Round

# Miller Wins U.S. Open on Final 63

T. Pa., June 17 (UPI)—Gerry Miller won the U.S. Open golf championship by a stroke after a dramatic final round.

Miller, 34, carded a one-1 to finish at 280 for the 72-hole tournament, while Tom Weiskopf, three of the last four, had played in, and at 281.

Miller, who had previously won only two tournaments during a five-year professional career, fashioned one of the most spectacular rounds in U.S. Open history.

Two-over-par after 54 holes—and six strokes behind co-leaders Julius Boros, Palmer, Jerry Heard and Schlee—the mop-haired Miller started off with four consecutive birdies to go one-under-par for the tournament. After pairing the next three holes, Miller registered his lone bogey at the par-3, 344-yard eighth hole, but came back with another birdie at the par-five ninth to go out four-under-par 32.

Another par at the 10th hole left him 1-under—but still a stroke behind Boros and Palmer but then he birdied the next three holes to tie Boros for the lead—and then pulled ahead with his ninth birdie at the 468-yard 18th hole. He parred the last three holes after narrowly missing birdie putts at the 17th and 18th holes.

Bunched at 283, four strokes behind the winner, were the 53-year-old Boros, Heard and Larry Wadkins, who fired a six-under-par 68.

Another stroke behind was Jim Colbert, who carded a 73 for an overall total of 284.

New Zealand's Bob Charles, the only left-hander to win the British Open, was the highest finishing foreign player at 285. Charles had a three-over-par 74. South Africa's Gary Player, the 1965 U.S. Open champion and the leader after the first and

second rounds here, recorded a 73 to finish at 287.

Miller put his 279 total, five under par, on the scoreboard about 90 minutes before the other major contenders finished.

"My score is on the board. Now those other guys know what they have to do," he said of Palmer, Boros, Weiskopf, Heard, Nicklaus and Trevino.

All were still out on the 6,921-yard Oakmont course when Miller came home to a standing ovation for his best-in-history effort.

His 63 broke the Open record of 64 set by Lee Mackay Jr. in the 1950 event.

Palmer, Boros, Heard and Weiskopf all held or shared the lead at one time. But it was longshot Schlee who emerged from the assembly to claim second place.

The journeyman, who scored his first victory in a decade earlier this year in Hawaii, finished with a 70 and a 280 total.

Weiskopf finished with a 70 and 281. Palmer had a final-round 72, while Nicklaus shot 68.

Had Palmer, from nearby Lakewood, who would have surpassed the Open record now credited to Ted Ray of England, who was 43 years and four months old when he took the cup across the seas in 1920. Boros was 26 days younger than Ray when he accomplished his 1963 feat.

For this event, Palmer recorded both eagles and contact losses which he has often won on the circuit. He said, "I know the course well enough. I don't think I need them."

When he beat Nicklaus by one stroke in the Bob Hope Classic at Palm Springs, Calif., in February, Palmer wore contact lenses.

Gene Borek, the Long Island, N.Y., professional whose spectacular 65 broke the course record Friday after his surprising entry into the tournament as a replacement for Dave Hill, who withdrew, did not fare well in the third round. Weiskopf, with whom Borek was paired, out-drove him constantly and Borek needed 43 strokes going out and finally finished with an 80 for 228.

There were 10 rounds under par yesterday but Boros paired with Palmer provided most of the interest.

Boros went out in 33 to take the lead at 175 with nine holes to go. Palmer, who had only 28 puts yesterday compared to 38 on other rounds, kept close to Boros with his 35 for 177. Player had dropped back to 177, while Heard also posted that figure for 45 holes.

Boros had a bogey at the 10th but rallied by sinking a 12-footer at the next green. He realized off the tee that the way to go was to be called when his ball went into a hole at the 10th between a bunker and a lateral hazard. After close inspection, a committee discovered that the hole had been made by a green keeper who had been trying to drain out the water.

The decision to keep the area "ground under repair" and thus allow Boros a free drop. He had an awkward swing in cramped quarters but knocked the ball with a No. 3 iron 15 yards short of the green. When he pitched in and sank a 12-footer what proved to be a valuable par. Boros later discounted the incident by saying, "I've had more interesting pars than that."

Palmer kept the pressure on Peterson for 70 laps but first broke problems dropped him down to fourth place and then his gearbox failed, putting him in the pits for good.

The Brazilian now has 41 points after seven races in the world championship. Cervet remains third but Hulme moves up to the fourth spot.

Jacky Ickx of Belgium, having another unsuccessful year driving for Ferrari, came home sixth—one lap behind the winner.

Hulme's teammate, Peter Revson of the United States, came in seventh while the other American grand prix driver, George Follmer, in a shadow, was forced out when his car developed mechanical trouble.

Hulme covered the 192.9 miles in 1:56:46, for a rare average speed of 102.6 mph. It was his first grand prix victory since winning the South African event in 1972; he now has won 6 grand prix races.

"I noticed that Peterson had trouble with his front tire," said Hulme, who will be 27 tomorrow. "His car was vibrating all over the place but I managed to sneak past him. He told me later he got a flat front tire with 10 laps to go."

Peterson, who often has come close to victory but never as close as today, said, "I still thought I could keep him back. But he has my admiration. To come back like that shows what a very fine driver he is."

On the 31st lap, Hulme's race appeared to be over. He slowed down and lost 15 seconds immediately.

Hulme, trailing the lead by 20 seconds at the mark, surged into the lead in the 31st lap, and then he dashed the hopes of a 65,000-man crowd of 65,000.

He finished third and Carman of Argentina is fourth in the drivers championship. The reigning champion, retired with gearbox trouble, was just three laps to go.

The 1967 world champion, who finished the lap in 1 minute 36.1 seconds in the 68th lap—an end of 104.5 miles on a 2.4-mile circuit.

ERS STANDINGS Points 1. Hulme 41 2. Peterson 38 3. Ickx 35 4. Carman 32 5. Revson 29 6. Follmer 26 7. Borek 23 8. Weiskopf 21 9. Palmer 18 10. Boros 15 11. Heard 12 12. Schlee 10 13. Charles 9 14. Player 8 15. Nicklaus 7 16. Trevino 6 17. Mackay 5 18. Ray 4 19. Hill 3 20. Borek 2

Friday's Games: Baltimore 1, Texas 0; Kansas City 7, Cleveland 1; Minnesota 13, Detroit 5; Milwaukee 1, Chicago 0; New York 4, California 1; Oakland 4, Boston 3.

Saturday's Results: Oakland 4, Boston 3; Kansas City 7, Cleveland 1; Minnesota 13, Detroit 5; Milwaukee 1, Chicago 0; New York 4, California 1; Oakland 4, Boston 3.

Sunday's Games: New York at California, 2; Boston at Cleveland, 2; Kansas City 8, Cleveland 3; Milwaukee 5, Chicago 5; Detroit 6, Minnesota 6 (16 Inn.).

Outfielders Bob Coluccio and Gorman Thomas and catcher Darrell Porter are the other rookies who have been delivering well.

"You've got to be a rookie before you're a star," Quilici said in lauding the Milwaukee youngsters.

The rookies fit in well with veterans such as George Scott, Don Money, Dave May, John Briggs and Ellis Rodriguez and enabled Crandall to juggle his lineup when necessary.

"They're playing good," Twins manager Frank Quilici said. "They don't make mistakes. If they keep playing and believing in themselves, who knows? Look at the Mets. When they won it they had a young team. Nobody had ever heard of those guys before."

Young and confident is the best way to describe the Brewers these days.

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